

Souvenir
of
Friends' Schools

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FRIENDS'
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
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SWARTHMORE COLLEGE

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Bryn Mawr
Lehigh

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Robert Meredith

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A SOUVENIR

....OF....

Friends Schools.



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"To search for truth in academic groves."

—Horace.

"Education is the chief defense of nations."

—Garfield.

"Whatever things are civil and useful in the creation."

—George Fox.



A Souvenir of Friends' Schools.

INTRODUCTION.

The four well-recognized mountain peaks of Medieval and Modern history are: 1. The barbarian invasion, which blended into one civilization the German and Roman elements and brought the Northern hordes under the influence of the Christian religion. 2. The Crusades and the consequent death blow to the feudal system whereby the way was opened for the centralized governments of Europe and the great nations of to-day. 3. The Reformation with its two-fold purpose of purifying religion and of emancipating the human mind from the thralldom of ecclesiastical tyranny. 4. The French Revolution, which marks a prolonged struggle for political equality and civil equity. While these are the four towering events of Modern times, they are not solitary peaks rising unsupported from the plain, but each has its family group, some members of which are also of great prominence.



THE REVIVAL OF LEARNING.

For centuries the "Dark Ages" had been gradually settling down like a pall upon Europe, holding the nations bound in the strong fetters of ignorance and superstition. The vision of the masses had become dimmed by long looking through the eyes of their spiritual advisers. The doors of the prison and dungeon stood wide open for any who ventured out too freely into the domain of independent thought and investigation. Hence the Revival of Learning was a necessary antecedent to and accompaniment of the Reformation in religion.

Beginning in the latter part of the 15th century and continuing for a period of one hundred and fifty years is an epoch without a parallel in history. A galaxy of illustrious names

appear in this period. The sturdy blows of these heroes, delivered with consummate skill and tremendous force against rank, corruption, fraud, ignorance and superstition, were effective in preparing the way for the great Reformation. The names of Dante, Petrarch and Boccaccio, of Italy, Reuchlin, of Germany, Erasmus, of Basle, and Colet and More, of England, shine with undimmed lustre because of their masterly efforts in behalf of the revival of letters and their well-directed shafts at ignorance, superstition and idolatry, even though clad in the sacred garb of religion.

Italy in a long decline had ever retained some traces of her ancient glory. "The night that descended upon her was the night of an Arctic summer. The dawn began to re-appear before the last reflection of the preceding sun-set had faded from the horizon." To renew their acquaintance with the ancient classics was both natural and comparatively easy. The study of the rhetoric, poetry, and eloquence of Greece and Rome soon became a fervid passion. The cerements of the tomb were rent asunder that pagan literature and pagan gods might ascend to the study, school-room and the temple. The names of pagan heroes were mingled freely with those of apostles and saints in their impassioned utterances. The turbid stream ran half pagan and half Christian, emanating from a mingled fountain. A semi-pagan spirit seemed to permeate the literature, religion, and political life of the times.



REFORMATION.

Fortunately in Germany the revival of learning was closely connected with a fervent religious spirit. The archives of the primitive times were eagerly sought and the Holy Scriptures reverently studied. Extremely cautious about receiving idolatrous rites and ceremonies, Germany was prepared to become the center of a reformation in religion and the field of its successful propagation. The 17th century had waxed into its high noon. The great Reformation had expended its force and yet the nations of Europe had experienced only a partial emancipation from the dominion of sacerdotal authority. The great scholars who had made the Golden Age of English Letters were

still subject to the caprices of astrology and the dubious voices of omens. Locke and Bacon and Shakespeare and Milton, while clothing themselves with the lustre of immortality, were all their life long under the duress of blind and imperious customs. In the reaction that followed there was a steady settling back from the vantage ground of intellectual and spiritual attainments secured through a century and a half of dreadful travail. There was a gradual but fatal relapsing into a cast-iron formalism that with unyielding tenacity required the strictest conformity to the letter of its arbitrary demands.



FRIENDS.

“Who shall guard the guards themselves” when they prove untrustworthy custodians of the public welfare? Sometimes a reformer of the reformers must arise, a mountain-minded, mountain-hearted man who is a frequent guest at the King’s table and well acquainted with the royal will. This distinguished struggle upward was not destined to a fatal relapse into a counter-current of retrogression, without another heroic movement for a yet clearer and completer emancipation.

Into the stirring scenes of this semi-Christian, semi-pagan period was thrust a strikingly strange character, raised up as a strong reaction against every form of bondage—political, social, intellectual and spiritual. For years in the deep solitude of wood and field and “midnight’s holy hour,” the Lord was preparing a messenger who should become a “reformer of the reformed,” for Quakerism was to be “primitive Christianity revived,” an emphasis upon the aphorism of the Son of Mary: “If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed.” The whole life of George Fox and the early Friends was one long continued protest against oppression and inequality of every kind and an emphatic assertion of the “brotherhood of man” and the “priesthood of believers.”

It is believed that without the change of a single doctrine or principle of practice they could have entered into fellowship with the worshippers of Apostolic times and been no strangers at the feast. It is to-day profoundly gratifying to be assured by current events that the ancient tenets of the Friends

are becoming more dominant in both national and international relations and destined at no distant day to meet with universal acceptance. Two and one-half centuries have not discovered the necessity for the elimination of a single article of faith or the withdrawal from any territory claimed in the name of truth.

The Britannica says of Friends: "To the student of ecclesiastical history they are curious as exhibiting a form of Christianity widely aberrant from the prevalent type, and as a body of worshippers without a creed, a liturgy, a priesthood, or a sacrament; to a student of social science they are of interest as having given to women an almost equal place with men in their church organization, and as having attempted to eliminate war, oaths, and litigation from their midst. The student of English Constitutional History will observe the success with which they have, by the mere force of passive resistance, obtained from the legislature and the courts indulgence for all their scruples and a recognition of the legal validity of their customs."



EDUCATION.

In clear preceptions of the truth and almost unerring sensitiveness to the divine leading, George Fox was close of kin to the disciple whom "Jesus loved." Had he controlled the masterly pen of a Calvin, he would have stood peerless among reformers. In contrast with his utter renunciation of all carnal ordinances, beggarly elements and every form of bondage except the constraining love of Christ, others with the admission of so many essential outward rites and ceremonies seem "half Ashdod and half Jew."

In an age when the only door to "holy orders" was through the university, he perceived the insufficiency of a university training to constitute a divine call to the "ministry of the Word," and that unlettered men might become chosen vessels of the Lord. This truth unduly wrested subsequently led Friends to undervalue secular learning.

A review, however, of the early history reveals the fact that the real makers of Quakerism were college bred—men of

broad culture and profound learning. George Whitehead, "a pillar in the church," was a man of varied accomplishments. Samuel Fisher at the university distinguished himself for proficiency in Greek and Roman antiquities, in rhetoric and poetry, and had a good appointment under the established church. George Keith held "the degree of Master of Arts in the University of Aberdeen." Sir Walter Scott says of John Swinton: "The celebrated John Swinton, of Swinton, nineteenth son in descent of that ancient and once powerful family, was, with Sir William Lockhard, of Lee, the person whom Cromwell chiefly trusted in the management of Scottish affairs during his usurpation."

The gifted Thomas Elwood was the intimate friend of Milton and bears the honor of first suggesting to the poet the idea of producing "Paradise Regained." Isaac Pennington, a prolific doctrinal writer, passed with credit through his university courses and by careful culture became fitted for the "society of the gay and courtly." Robert Barclay, of Ury, received a "polite education" in the best schools of his native country and at the Scottish College in Paris. His pretensions to Greek were rather modest, but his thorough mastery of the Latin and French languages and literatures gave ample qualification for his profound doctrinal writings that made him the great "Quaker Apologist." William Penn, at the early age of fifteen entered the renowned university of Oxford as "a gentleman commoner." He distinguished himself as a youth of good parts and of marked capacity for work. In France, letters of introduction gave him access to cultured homes and the most refined literary circles. Under the instruction of the scholarly Moses Amyrault, he acquired a thorough knowledge of the French language and literature and studied the philosophic basis of deity. In Italy, he made rapid progress in the language and literature of that country and devoted much time to the study of their masterpieces of art. After two years of travel and study, he returned home, a man of broad culture and scholarly attainments and at the court sustained himself with the modest dignity that became a worthy son of the "Vice Admiral of the Straits." Entering Lincoln's Inn as a student of law, he became an accomplished man of the world. His ready wit, native endowments, strengthened by profound literary at-

tainments and polished by the culturing influence of travel and the society of the refined, combined with his innate gentleness of character to make him a favorite among the courtly classes.

There was but one profound scholar in the Apostolic circle and he stands at the summit of the range in the world's history. Eliminate that prince of thinkers, master of systematic theology and inspired constitutional writer, and the church would drop back into a semi-chaotic condition, or be swallowed up in the wild maelstrom that has engulfed so many religious efforts of the past. Likewise the few scholarly men among the early Friends gave form and trend to this movement and became the real makers of Quakerism. They were men who were capable of mastering abstruse questions of philosophy, of expounding the principles and doctrines of the kingdom of heaven, of founding empires, or of standing abreast the best thinkers of their day. They would have commanded the respectful attention of any age or country and are losing nothing by the revealing search light of time. They were capable not only of combatting the false positions of the church, but also of guarding the "unlettered and untutored" from mysticism and fanaticism.

"George Fox gave the world a Quaker life. Robert Barclay took the doctrines and principles and purposes out of which that Quaker life was constructed and built these into a terse, clear, logical Quaker system. It was necessary to build such a theological system for the purpose of defense under attack and mis-representation, and as a fair treatment of the public. This formulated Quaker system Edward Burroughs took and carried to the world and expounded and preached, and, by the conversions which he made, built up into a Quaker society. Then came William Penn who took the life of Fox, and the system of Barclay, and the converts of Burroughs, and built all into a Quaker commonwealth, which gave Quakers the civil embodiment of their cherished ideals and which gave America the powerful colony of Pennsylvania, a bulwark in the defense of freedom. After this came John Greenleaf Whittier, who took the commonwealth and the converts and the system and the life, and beautified all. With chiseled words and sculptured cadences, he built Quakerism into a cathedral-like poem of liberty, full of reverence for God, and of appreciation of man and of praise for the truth."

The early Friends believed in a thorough literary education. George Fox included in his curriculum of study, "Whatsoever things are civil and useful in creation," and amid pressing duties devoted himself to arduous study. William Penn in deep solicitude, that his children should receive the best education, wrote to his wife: "For their learning be liberal. Spare no cost; for by parsimony all is lost that is saved; but let it be useful knowledge, such as is consistent with truth and Godliness, not cherishing a vain conversation or idle mind, but ingenuity mixed with industry, is good for the body and mind also."

The Friends have ever held as a lofty ideal the education of the entire membership, consequently the dark shadow of illiteracy scarcely dims the "birth-right" circle. At an early day they began founding society schools where their children could receive the benefits of a "guarded religious education," under the influence of their "peculiar views." This was furthermore made necessary by their social ostracism and exclusion from the general privileges of secular learning. They entertained as a cardinal principle of action that "Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well," and, accordingly, whether in the selection of farm-lands or in the founding of schools, they aspired to the best within the boundaries of the realm.



SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

A system of secondary schools was instituted in England, whereby the society's poor might acquire useful knowledge. In this country Monthly Meeting schools, seminaries, and academies early claimed attention. New England and New York were on the alert in this important respect. Pennsylvania and the Penn Charter School might almost celebrate the same anniversary day. To whatever points of the compass the Friends turned from these important centers they carried with them the same indomitable purpose of providing suitable instruction for their youth. In the unbroken forests of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Ohio, and Indiana, upon the same plot of ground were erected a "meeting house" where:

“Lowly before the Unseen Presence knelt
Each waiting heart, till haply some one felt
On his moved lips the seal of silence melt,
Or without spoken words, low breathing stole
Of a diviner life from soul to soul,
Baptizing in one tender thought the whole,”

and hard by a “hand maid of religion,” in the form of a house dedicated to secular learning.

As the “Star of Empire Westward turned its way,” through Illinois, Iowa, “the Land of the Dakotas,” Nebraska and Kansas, the “prairie schooner” was an ark in which were carried the Law and the Testimony, the school book, and the appliances of secular learning, and by its side a preacher of the better covenant. To-day within the borders of these great commonwealths are located almost a score of prosperous academies. The reverberations of the cannon’s boom, announcing the opening of “the strip” and Oklahoma, had scarcely died upon the heated zephyrs of the Southwest before the faithful Quaker pedagogue had begun his labors upon an embryonic seminary in the newly opened possessions. In California the Meeting and the school in order of time followed each other as Esau and Jacob, while far to the Northwest, “where rolls the Oregon,” the two entered life hand in hand.

ExPresident White, of Cornell University, in an able article of a few years ago set forth the superiority of these Friends schools over all others of their day, especially in Pennsylvania, New York and New England. In North Carolina, before the rains had washed away the “dark gore” of the Great Rebellion, the Friends were seeking to retrieve their losses by providing a better system of education. Dr. Joseph Moore, an eminent educator of Indiana and many years president of Earlham College, and afterward Allen Jay, spent years in establishing beacon lights of learning upon the heights that had so recently gleamed with hostile campfires. While the “old North State” was still in the deep darkness of illiteracy, the Friends were establishing a line of schools at strategic points, culminating at Guilford.

It is stated in the Britannica that the Friends have furnished eminent men out of all proportion to their membership. Could there be added to these, the names of those who, educated in Friends schools where they received their careful training and the inspiration of lofty ideals, have risen to eminence in law, medicine, theology, science, letters, and statesmanship, the proportion would be greatly increased.



COLLEGES.

As a fitting culmination to their scheme of education, early in this century they began to devise means for carrying the work beyond the proper scope of their secondary schools. Consequently colleges have been established from time to time to meet the growing demands for a higher order of scholarship. Haverford and Bryn Mawr in Pennsylvania, Guilford in North Carolina, Wilmington in Ohio, Earlham in Indiana, Penn in Iowa, The Friends University in Kansas, Whittier in California, and Pacific in Oregon, now constitute the sisterhood of Friends' colleges.

It is our purpose to present a cut and give a brief historical sketch of each college enumerated in the above list.



"No honors of war, to our worthies belong;
Their plain stem of life never flowered into song;
But the fountains they opened still gush by the way,
And the world for their healing is better to-day.

There are those who take note that our numbers are small,
New Gibbons who write our decline and our fall;
But the Lord of the seed-field takes care of his own,
And the world shall yet reap what our sowers have sown.

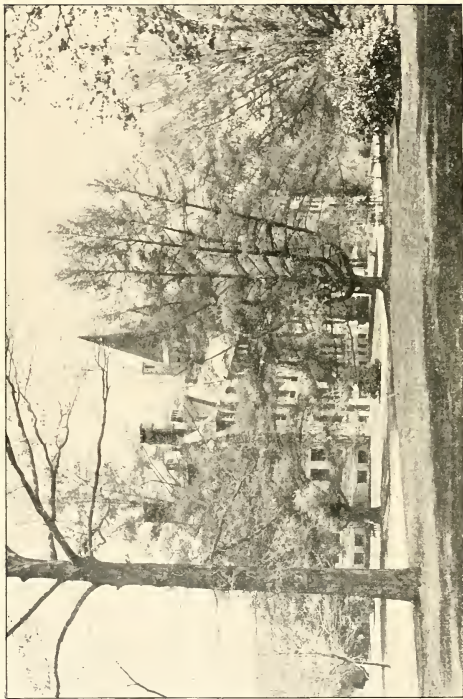
The last of the sect to his fathers may go,
Leaving only his coat for Barnum to show;
But the truth will outlive him and broaden with years,
Till the false dies away, and the wrong disappears.

Nothing fails of its end. Out of sight sinks the stone,
In the deep sea of time, but the circles sweep on,
Till the low rippled murmur along the shores run,
And the dark and dead waters leap glad in the sun.

No! the old paths we'll keep until better are shown,
Credit good where we find it, abroad or our own,
And while "Low here" and "Low there" the multitude call,
Be true to ourselves, and do justice to all."

—From the "Quaker Alumni."





BARCLAY HALL, HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

Haverford, the oldest and best endowed of all the Friends' colleges occupies a delightful location about nine miles out from the city of Philadelphia. The management is vested in a Board of Directors, elected by and answerable to an association incorporated for the purpose of maintaining an institution for higher education. A provision of their charter requires that all members of the Board of Directors shall be also members of the Society of Friends.

The college grounds embrace a tract of two hundred and fifteen acres in one of the most desirable suburbs of Philadelphia. A fifty-acre tract, constituting the campus proper, planted in choice trees sixty years ago, now affords a college lawn far-famed for its beauty and salubrity. In this shady grove are found choice places for football, cricket, tennis, and other athletic exercises.

Amid these ideal surroundings are located six commodious and substantial buildings. A good astronomical observatory, well equipped laboratories in chemistry, biology and physics, a machine shop and drawing room for students in engineering, are among the facilities for the study of science. A library of 40,000 books and pamphlets is constantly accessible to students during working hours.

The endowments and other productive funds now aggregate more than \$1,000,000, exclusive of buildings and grounds. The annual tuition rates are \$150 with a further charge of \$350 for board and lodging. The facilities are complete for entertaining 120 students with good home-like surroundings. There are 46 Scholarships and Fellowships offered in undergraduate and graduate courses.

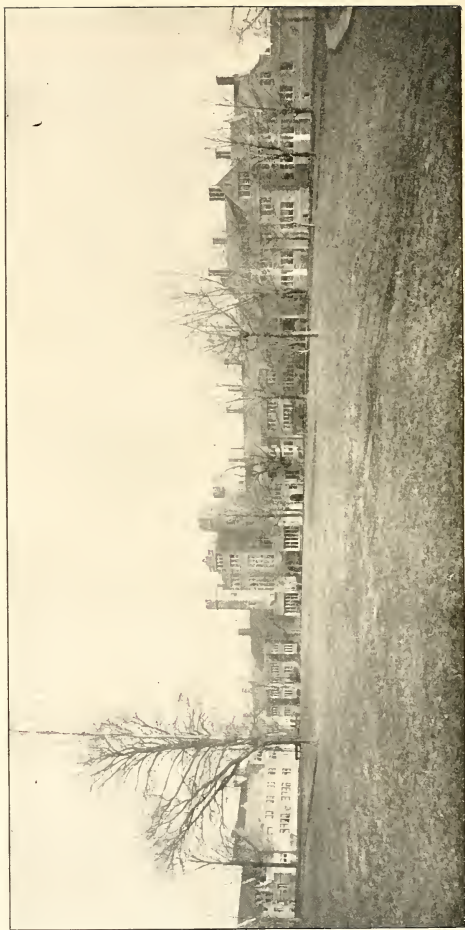
About 1,500 have enrolled for instruction since 1833, of whom 630 have graduated in regular course and received Bachelors' degrees. Among the members of the Alumni oc-

cupying prominent places may be enumerated the President of Haverford College, a Dean of Harvard, a Dean of the University of Pennsylvania, U. S. Indian Commissioner, three Professors of Harvard, two of Johns Hopkins, two of Leland Stanford, Jr., and twenty or more, of other leading institutions.

Three well arranged and thorough courses are offered,—Arts, Science, and Mechanical Engineering. Haverford ranks in advancement with the best colleges in America. The faculty consists of nineteen scholarly men, divided among the departments of work as follows: In Ancient Languages, two professors; in Modern Languages, three; in Mathematics, two; in Science, seven; in Philosophy, two, and in History and Civics, three. The faculty and students stand in the ratio of one to five, thereby offering excellent opportunities for the most careful personal supervision.

Haverford's almost ideal location, large endowments, strong faculty, and excellent facilities for study, all indicate that much larger attention should be given to graduate courses of instruction or real university work.

"A definite but quiet religious spirit pervades the college" and a majority of the students belong to the College Y. M. C. A. Each year they send a large delegation of students to the Northfield Meetings.



BRYN MAWR COLLEGE.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE.

Ten miles out from the city, rich in historic associations, is located Bryn Mawr, a beautiful suburb of Philadelphia. Dr. Taylor, the founder of Bryn Mawr College, displayed excellent judgment in selecting this as a site for a college that should offer to young women instruction equal in rank and scope to that offered in the best colleges for young men.

The donor's will provides that the sole authority and control shall be vested in a board of thirteen trustees—a self-perpetuating, independent organization. The only limitation imposed upon the selection of trustees is one requiring them to be members of the Religious Society of Orthodox Friends.

Nature in kindness has bestowed her charms in profusion upon the fifty-acre tract that constitutes the campus. Amid these rare attractions, upon the "high hill," are erected eight college buildings and nine professors' houses, constructed of gray stone according to elegant architectural designs..

Taylor Hall contains the chapel, libraries and lecture rooms for all except the department of science. Dalton Halls affords spacious class rooms and laboratories for Biology, Chemistry, Geology, and Physics. In Taylor and Dalton Halls is passed the "Academic life" of the students, for here are spent most of their working hours. East and West Pembroke, Denbigh, Merion, and Radnor Halls offer ample provision for the domestic life of those in residence. These halls, supplied with every modern convenience, will accommodate three hundred students in a manner that leaves out nothing that is essential either to the comfort or happiness of their occupants.

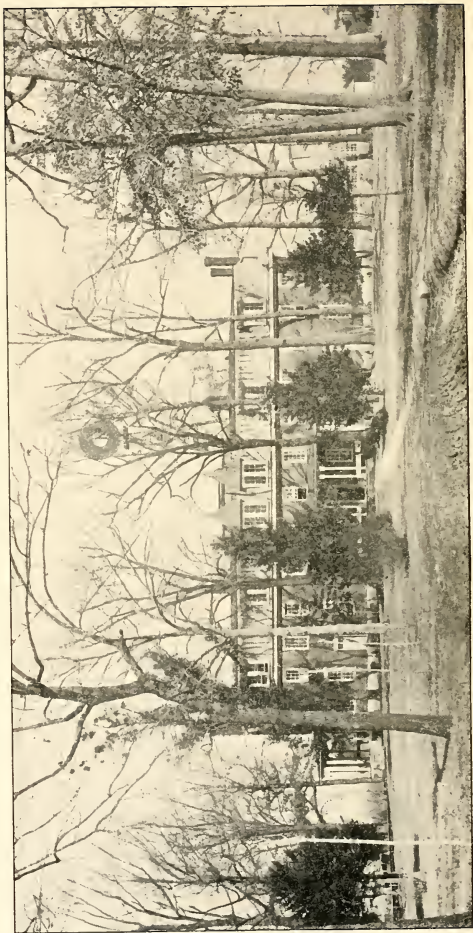
Physical culture has received due attention. A commodious gymnasium, supplied with the most approved appliances, under the supervision of a trained Physical Director, gives abundant facilities for indoor athletics, while basket ball, tennis, bicycles and "cross-country" walks offer a wide range to

those inclined to out-door exercises. Thus the three phases of college life at Bryn Mawr—"academic," "domestic," and "athletic," have been in nowise neglected.

Tuition is \$125 per annum, with \$150 additional for board. One-third of the rooms rent for \$125 per annum; the others are more expensive. There are fourteen fellowships yielding from \$500 to \$525 each; eight scholarships of \$200 each, open only to Friends; three graduate scholarships of \$400 each, open only to graduates of Guilford, Earlham and Penn Colleges; and eight competitive entrance examination scholarships. The endowments amount to \$1,000,000.

The alumnae numbers 250 and among prominent places occupied by its members may be noted: Dean of Women, Wisconsin University; Assistant Professor of Latin, Wisconsin University; Warden of Sage College, Cornell University; Dean of Barnard College, Columbia University; Professor of English, Bryn Mawr College; and other positions of less importance.

Bryn Mawr College stands first among American Colleges for Women. From the beginning it has done a high grade of university work, offering strong graduate and undergraduate courses in: "Classics, Teutonic and Romance Languages, Political Science and History, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology, Biblical Literature and Languages, Pedagogy and History of Education, Geology, Archaeology and Greek and Italian Art."



GUILFORD COLLEGE.

GUILFORD COLLEGE.

During the severe Monetary Crisis of 1837, while our country was convulsed with dreadful economic shocks, the Friends in their quiet, effective way sought to secure to their children as an imperishable legacy a source of wealth more durable than gold and silver by founding the New Garden Boarding School. The charter nowhere betrayed that the Friends had any connection with the movement for the good and sufficient reason that the least "Quaker ear mark" would have sealed the doom of the whole enterprise. The ultra anti-slavery views of the Friends had brought them into such disrepute with the General Assembly of North Carolina that no legislative enactment could be obtained in their favor.

The school thus chartered has not closed its doors from that day to this—not even during the ravages of the Civil War. It has been of inestimable value not only to North Carolina Yearly Meeting, but to multitudes besides. Wherever the Friends from the "Old North State" have emigrated even to the remote north and west they have disclosed in their everyday life the sterling qualities of thorough work, sound morals and practical religion inculcated at New Garden. As monuments to their fidelity are found lines of educational centres extending along the great highways of emigration in Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas—not a few among the ardent supporters being those who received their training at this school.

After an eventful career of fifty-one years, New Garden Boarding School took on the spirit of a well earned expansion and in 1888 was re-chartered under a new name with greatly enlarged scope and powers. At an elevation of 1000 feet above sea level, six miles west from Greensboro, in a healthful and delightful country, upon a fine dairy farm of four hundred

acres, is located the New Garden Boarding School, christened anew as Guilford College. Five well constructed brick buildings—Founders, King, Archdale, Y. M. C. A. and Memorial Halls, and one frame structure, offer audience rooms, libraries, museums, society and Y. M. C. A. halls, gymnasium, class rooms and laboratories for 300 students, and dormitory privileges for 150 in residence.

The endowments amount to \$50,000. Tuition is \$52 per annum, and boarding \$72 per annum on the club plan. A system of cottage homes, under the supervision of a competent matron, reduces the expense of living to a merely nominal cost. They are thus enabled to put the privileges of a college education within the reach of all. They have well nigh solved the the problem of helping students in limited circumstances to help themselves.

Three courses of study are offered: Classical, Scientific and Latin-Scientific. 5,000 have been enrolled as students since 1837, of whom 91 have graduated since 1888. The State Chemist of North Carolina, Professor of English in Guilford College, and several prominent teachers are members of the alumni.

There are three literary societies, one Christian Endeavor Society and one Y. M. C. A. connected with the institution, which greatly promote both literary and spiritual culture among the students.



WILMINGTON COLLEGE.

WILMINGTON COLLEGE.

Friends have ever been constitutionally opposed to making profit out of the misfortunes of others but not infrequently have they both benefited themselves and relieved others from financial distress by taking charge of a crumbling enterprise at the opportune moment. While the Civil War was at its full tide a corporation of another church denomination found time amid the stirring scenes to begin the erection of a college building at Wilmington, Ohio. Before the completion of the structure the corporation decided to abandon the enterprise and the Friends who had already been interested in the movement conceived the idea of securing the property and opening therein a Friends' College.

On the 30th day of April, 1870, the Quarterly Meeting held at Fairfield entered upon its records the following minute: "This meeting being informed that the property in Wilmington, O., known as the Franklin College property, including fifteen acres of land (the building being in an unfinished condition) can be purchased and building finished and furnished for the sum of \$20,000, and believing that the best interest of our Society in these parts demands that greater facilities for the proper education of our youth should be provided, the following named Friends were appointed to co-operate with similar committees from such other Quarterly Meetings as may unite in the effort to endeavor to raise said sum of \$20,000, as speedily as possible and report to next meeting. And in case said sum of money is raised, the committee is directed to propose to next meeting the names of three suitable Friends to act as trustees on behalf of this meeting to hold said property."

The work was plied with such zeal that on the 17th day of August, 1870, the following entry was made on the Book of Record of the committee of Managers of Wilmington College: "The committee appointed by Fairfield, Center and Miami

Quarterly Meetings of the Society of Friends, on the subject of Franklin College, met in Wilmington, Ohio, on the 17th of 8th month, 1870, with a large attendance of the committee, the sum of \$20,000 having been subscribed and the said property having been bid off at Sheriff's sale for and at the price of \$11,334. etc."

Wilmington College is under the control of a Board of Managers selected by and from the three Quarterly Meetings composing Wilmington Yearly Meeting, the Yearly Meeting having been organized in 1892. There are four buildings, durable, and of modern design situated upon an attractive campus of twelve acres. The location is a most desirable and healthful one being well shaded by native forest trees. These buildings afford audience room, museum, library, and class rooms for the accommodation of two hundred students.

There are three courses of study offered: Classical, Scientific, and Latin Scientific. Tuition is \$39 per year. The endowment and productive funds amount to \$40,000. Board can be obtained at from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week. Expenses are low and the moral influences most wholesome.

Approximately fifteen hundred students have been enrolled since the organization in 1870, of whom 93 have graduated in regular courses. Among the prominent places occupied by members of the alumni are: Professor of History in the University of Chicago, and Professor of Mathematics in the State Normal School of North Dakota, and others of less note.

Five Literary Societies and one Christian Endeavor insure a general literary and religious culture among the students. The membership of Wilmington Yearly Meeting, numbering about 6,000, is so compactly situated that the most remote families can easily reach Wilmington by private conveyance. While Wilmington College occupies a somewhat restricted field, it is of the greatest importance to the best interest of Wilmington Yearly Meeting that the College be maintained in a high state of efficiency. They reach many students who would go without the culture and influence of college life were these possibilities not placed almost at their very door.



EARLHAM COLLEGE.

EARLHAM COLLEGE.

Earlham, the oldest and best endowed Friends' College in the Mississippi Valley, was founded in 1847. The pioneer Friends to Indiana carried with them into the newly formed settlements steadfast convictions that ample provision should be made for the guarded education of all their youth. As a fitting head-center to their system of "Society Schools" Earlham College was established.

For thirty-four years the college was under the sole jurisdiction of Indiana Yearly Meeting, although Ohio and Western contributed liberally to its support. In 1881, by special invitation, Western became associated with Indiana Yearly Meeting in its management and now the authority is vested in a joint board of control composed of twelve members—six being appointed by each Yearly Meeting.

A choice tract of one hundred and twenty acres, situated adjacent to the corporate limits of Richmond, on the old historic National Road, affords a most desirable location for a college. Here are situated five college buildings, all except one being substantial brick structures of excellent architectural design; Lindley Hall, containing the auditorium, museum, libraries, society halls, lecture rooms, biological and physical laboratories, and class rooms of sufficient capacity to admit 400 students to the privileges of instruction; Earlham Hall, offering boarding and lodging to 150 students in residence; Parry Hall, devoted to lecture rooms and laboratories in Chemistry; Astronomical Observatory, provided with a telescope, transit instruments, and accessory appliances; and a well appointed gymnasium—a frame structure.

The gymnasium, ball grounds, tennis courts, bicycle tracks and walks through native woodlands of great beauty, afford abundant opportunity for both indoor and out-door athletics.

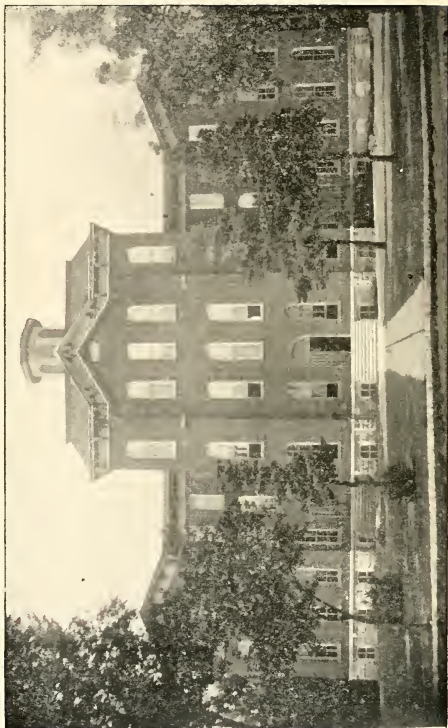
Physical culture is under the supervision of a competent director.

The growing endowments amount to \$103,000. The annual charge for tuition is \$65 and \$150 additional for board and lodging to students in residence at Earlham Hall. Ten courses of study are offered after the group system: Greek and Latin, Latin, German, German and French, Chemistry and Biology, Chemistry and Physics, Mathematics, English, History, and Biblical Literature.

The total enrollment of students since 1847 is about 7,000, almost double that of any other college among Friends. Of these 456 have graduated in regular course. Among the more prominent positions occupied by members of the alumni may be enumerated: President of Earlham College; President of Swarthmore College; President of Wilmington College; President of Penn College; Associate Editor of the Century Magazine; Secretary of the American Peace Society; and a score of professors in Colleges and State Normals.

There are connected with the college flourishing literary societies, Christian Associations and Mission Circles, which promote both literary and spiritual culture in the student body.

Earlham College has been a mighty power for good. From its doors have gone forth into every section of the great west young men and women qualified for positions of influence and responsibility in Church and State. Earlham occupies a truly strategic position in that it is central and easily accessible to more than 40,000 Friends—almost one-half of the Quaker world.



PENN COLLEGE.

PENN COLLEGE.

When the Friends began "to pitch their tents" beyond the "Father of Waters" upon prairies of inexhaustible fertility, their deep-seated proclivities for education early manifested their vitality in wise provisions for secondary schools. They would have felt themselves inexcusably derelict in duty had they, in the midst of the eager strife for broad acres, permitted the humblest child to reach the age of maturity in a state of illiteracy.

These secondary schools, the best in their day, in turn created a demand for advanced instruction. To satisfy these urgent needs, Penn College was opened in 1873. The authority is vested in a board of fifteen trustees, two-thirds elected by a stockholders' association, and one-third appointed by Iowa Yearly Meeting. The College is located upon a campus of ten acres adorned with shade trees and ornamental shrubbery. The corporation is about to come into possession of a fifty-acre tract of rare natural beauty—an ideal college home. Penn has one substantial brick building, containing the Chapel, Christian Association Room, Society Halls, Museum, Libraries, Gymnasiums, separate laboratories for Chemistry, Biology, and Physics, and ten large class-rooms.

The endowment amounts to \$30,000. Tuition is \$38 per annum. There are no college dormitories, but well furnished rooms, heated, lighted, and cared for, can be secured in the "College neighborhood" at \$25 per annum for each of two occupants, and table-board at from \$1.90 to \$2.10 per week. Many of the students find opportunities to "earn their way."

Four courses of study are offered: Classical, Scientific, Philosophic and Classical-Biblical. Through its chairman, a committee appointed by the Iowa State Teachers' Association to investigate the standing of the colleges within this Common-

wealth, in alluding to Penn's high requirements, says: "Out of eighteen colleges, which at the time of the writing of the report were recognized members of the said association, we placed Penn College in the list of the first six for efficiency of instruction, high standard of admission to collegiate standing and wise adjustment of courses of instruction;" and also that in the sessions of the committee: "Penn College was specifically praised for promising no more than it was able to do, for excellence of tone in its catalogue statement, and the clearness of its apprehension of the mission of a college.'

About 3,000 have been enrolled as students, of whom 193 have graduated in regular college course. Among the prominent places held by members of the alumni are: President of Friends University; President of Whittier College; Acting-President of Pacific College; General Agent of the American Friend; and a "baker's dozen" of college professors.

Penn aims: To offer first-class privileges at minimum cost; to send out wide-awake, self-reliant workers; to prepare students for a broader scholarship; to inculcate right ideas of Christian life and character; to environ by a wholesome spiritual atmosphere; to foster church loyalty. To this end Christian Associations, Christian Endeavor Societies, Mission Circles, prayer meetings, and Bible classes are maintained as means of grace. In many respects Penn is the banner college of Iowa in Christian work.



FRIENDS UNIVERSITY.

FRIENDS UNIVERSITY.

Within the past few months Kansas Yearly Meeting has come into the possession of a magnificent school property which is perhaps the largest single gift for school purposes ever made directly to a Yearly Meeting. The wisdom and lofty purposes of the generous donors will be better disclosed in years to come when the stress period has passed away and a gracious fruitage has reached maturity as a reward to all the privations and sacrifices endured in opening and maintaining the enterprise.

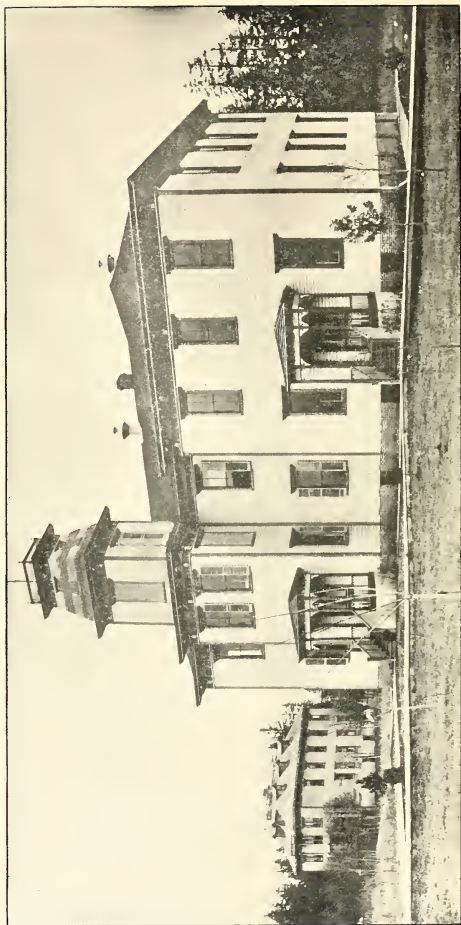
Six months had been spent in perfecting plans and in working out the details of a completed organization. In October of last year the stately college building situated in the centre of a fifteen-acre campus, two dormitories with sufficient capacity for the entertainment of two hundred students, and six hundred building lots, all situated within the corporate limits of Wichita, Kansas, were formally tendered to the Yearly Meeting and in a solemn and impressive manner accepted by the same. The donors with their splendid powers of organization and their usual business carefulness had secured able legal counsel in perfecting titles and drawing papers of transfer so that every thing started out in a legal and orderly manner.

The building is one of the largest and most substantial college structures in the world. It contains sixty-six rooms, ranging from good-sized class rooms up to an auditorium capable of seating thirty-five hundred. About one-third of the rooms have been finished and furnished in excellent style and are now occupied for school purposes. Abundant provisions have been made for audience rooms, association halls, society halls, gymnasiums, class rooms, and laboratories, in every way offering accommodations for as large a number of students as should ever be assembled in one institution of learning.

The members of Kansas Yearly Meeting have undertaken the maintenance of this temple of learning with an enthusiasm and a unity of purpose that betoken success. It will require years of self-sacrificing toil and devotion on the part of the burden bearers of to-day in order that the children of to-morrow may enter into the priceless privileges of broadened lives and enlarged possibilities. The Friends can leave to their children no material inheritance so valuable as a well-equipped institution of learning where secular knowledge may be acquired under the benign influences of religion. Such a legacy will yield most gracious returns for time and imperishable riches for eternity. It will prove a veritable philosopher's stone that turns everything it touches into gold.

Friends University is centrally located and easily accessible to all parts of Kansas Yearly Meeting. The climate of that latitude is mild and healthful, and Wichita is one of the best cities of the Southwest. From five thousand to eight thousand boys and girls belonging to Friends situated within this territory should have the privileges of a college training in the next decade that their lives may prove of the greatest benefit to the church and to the world. For accomplishing this purpose it is necessary that a suitable institution of learning be maintained as near as possible to their own doors.

On the twentieth day of Oct., 1898, a thousand of Wichita's best citizens assembled to witness the ceremonies connected with the opening of the Friends University,—the youngest member in the family of Friends' colleges. It has a well defined and important field of its own and is destined, we believe, to lead an eventful career. It opened most auspiciously and is starting with a vigor of life forces that betokens a healthful and rapid development and growth.



PACIFIC COLLEGE.

PACIFIC COLLEGE.

William Hobson, of New Providence, Iowa, bears the honor of being the pioneer Friend in Oregon. From a special sense of duty he chose the Chehalem valley as a future home and removed thither in 1876. A meeting and Sabbath school were organized without delay and his mission began in earnest. In 1878 Chehalem Monthly Meeting was set up by Honey Creek Quarterly Meeting, since changed to Newberg. Families began to move in from Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio and soon felt quite well settled in their new country.

Most of these Friends, having removed from sections of the country where academies and colleges were successfully maintained, were impressed with the importance of making adequate provisions for the guarded education of their children in these newly formed settlements offering but meager educational privileges. In the year 1884 measures were adopted for the erection of a suitable building for educational purposes, and in 1885 Friends Pacific Academy was opened with nineteen students in attendance the first day. The enrollment reached fifty-nine the first year, sixty-eight the second year, seventy-one the third year, and one hundred the following year. The courses of study were sufficiently advanced to give their graduates entrance to the Freshman class in college.

The country around Newberg was rapidly settled by Friends from other states. An urgent demand arose for more advanced courses of instruction. If the children were to be retained within the Society ample provision must be made for their education in a college under their own control. The other Friends' colleges were too remotely situated to be of any benefit to the church in Oregon. In the year 1891 it was decided to remodel and enlarge the Pacific Academy building for the increased responsibilities of advanced instruction. Pacific College was organized under a new charter and clothed with

power and authority to enter upon its important mission and to perform the function usually vested in colleges of first rank. Suffice it to say that the educational work of Friends in Oregon has been no small factor in changing the Chehalem valley, the "scrubby end" of Yamhill county, into one of the most flourishing sections of Oregon.

The college buildings, three in number, are situated amid a beautiful campus consisting of twenty-three acres adorned by native forest trees of oak and fir. It commands a charming view of the surrounding mountains. The buildings contain an auditorium, library, Christian Association halls, society halls, recitation rooms, and laboratories supplied with modern appliances. One hundred and fifty students can be accommodated to class room privileges, and lodgings given to thirty-six in residence.

The endowments amount to \$6,000. Tuition is \$35 per annum. 1,100 have been enrolled as students, of whom twenty-five have graduated in regular course. Three courses of study are offered: Academy, Scientific and Classical.

Pacific College is of vital interest to Oregon Yearly Meeting and should receive the encouragement and hearty support of the church at large. Its maintenance is essential to the growth and power of Friends in the Northwest, and without its aid the church can never occupy the position of influence designed by the Master.



WHITTIER COLLEGE.

WHITTIER COLLEGE.

Helen Hunt Jackson in Ramona made southern California immortal by her vivid descriptions of the beneficent work of the old Spanish Mission, the avarice of the early settlers from "the States," and the cruelty inflicted upon the rapidly fading race found on the Pacific coast. For centuries after the discovery of America, California remained a country almost unknown to all except the natives, the sea-faring men, and the devout missionaries who carried on a most gracious work among the untutored children of the forest.

Situated upon the south-western slope of the Puente Mountains, commanding a charming view of the historic San Gabriel Valley away to the peaceful Pacific twenty miles beyond and to Los Angeles twelve miles westward, nestles amid orange groves the little Quaker city of Whittier, which has grown up in the last fifteen years. The Mayflower compact of the little colony of Friends that moved almost by one impulse to this choice region of country, wisely contained a provision for the founding of a college that should bear the name of our Quaker poet. If the Friends can be said to harbor "household gods" of any kind, the school is certainly chief among them.

In accord with their wisely formed purpose, on the twenty-first day of Sept., 1891, Whittier Academy was opened in a rented hall. These limited quarters soon proved inadequate for their increasing numbers. Therefore in the face of a financial panic, a building campaign was begun and carried to a successful conclusion. Friends generally throughout California made generous contributions to the building fund and in a comparatively short time the sum of eight thousand dollars was secured. Upon a sightly tract of twenty acres a commodious and wellplanned college building was erected. It is amply sufficient for present purposes and will, perhaps, answer the demands for

years to come. The courses of study now cover a period of five years—three of preparatory and two of college work. So far, no classes have been graduated and no degrees conferred. It is, however, expected that at no distant day full collegiate courses of instruction will be offered and Whittier will take an important place in the family of colleges. Deprived of the culturing and conserving influence of a denominational college, it will be impossible for the Friends of Southern California to attain the position which they should occupy.

Two hundred and seventy-five students have been enrolled since the opening of Whittier College, of whom thirty-one have graduated from the preparatory courses. Three able and scholarly teachers have been employed from year to year and their self-sacrificing labors are proving invaluable to the educational interests of California Yearly Meeting. Whittier College is worthy the kindly consideration of those seeking suitable places for the bestowal of a portion of the surplus wealth with which God has blessed them.

FRIENDS' COLLEGES.

The Friends' colleges are now nine in number. The oldest began its career of usefulness in 1833 and is, therefore, in its 66th year. The youngest began the 20th day of September, 1898, and is in its first year. The combined duration of all nine aggregates about two hundred years—a period fifty years shorter than the life of the Society of Friends.

In point of material equipment, they possess forty buildings, many of which are stately edifices, constructed of brick and stone and liberally supplied with modern appointments. Nine hundred acres of land belong to these corporations. Their libraries contain more than one hundred thousand volumes. Their museums are well selected, extensive in rare collections, and of great value. Their endowments amount to three million dollars. Their other properties, consisting of lands, buildings, apparatus, museums, libraries, and other appurtenances, may safely be valued at three million dollars more.

These figures concern only the material equipment. There are considerations that cannot be estimated in brick and mortar, grounds, and appliances, however modern. The living, sentient entities, whose welfare has called forth all this expenditure of hard-earned resources, are beyond computation in dollars and cents. This immaterial product, which has been prepared in these institutions for usefulness to the church and the world, is of highest interest.

The total enumeration of students for the whole duration of these colleges approximates twenty thousand, of whom two thousand have graduated in regular course. Let it be noted that the combined alumni is larger than either of the Yearly Meetings upon the Pacific coast, while the total enrolment of these schools exceeds the membership of the largest Yearly

Meeting in the world, being larger than the combined membership of London and Dublin Yearly Meetings. It may occasion some surprise to know that one-fourth the entire membership of the church have been at some time college students and that the proportion of graduates to the entire membership in America stands in the ratio of one to forty-eight, or one to sixty of the entire Quaker world.

The graduates are found in the active work of the church along all lines. They occupy the position of presiding clerks in New York, Baltimore, North Carolina, Wilmington, Iowa, Kansas, California, Oregon and perhaps other Yearly Meetings, and have recording or reading clerks in every other American Yearly Meeting. A fair proportion of them is found in the Christian Ministry and in Mission work.

They have furnished presidents for all the Friends' colleges except one and most of the members constituting their faculties. Members of this general alumni occupy prominent places in other faculties as follows: In Harvard, four; in John Hopkins, two; in Leland Stanford, two; in Columbia, one; in Wisconsin University, two; in Chicago University, one; in the Northwestern University, one; and a hundred or more professors in colleges of lower rank and in State Normals. Among the more conspicuous positions held, outside the profession of teaching, should be mentioned the editor of the Advocate of Peace, the associate-editor of the Century Magazine, the editor of the American Friend, college secretary to the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., and commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The total enrolment of students for 1897-98 in Haverford, Bryn Mawr, Guilford, Wilmington, Earlham, Penn, and Pacific colleges was fifteen hundred and sixty-four, and the number of professors and assistants, one hundred sixteen. By the addition of the Friends University and Whittier College, the student body would be increased to almost two thousand and the teaching force to one hundred thirty for the present year.

It is fair to state that some students enrolled in these colleges and some members of the alumni are not Friends. On the other hand, however, some Friends attend colleges not managed by Friends.

SUMMARIZED STATEMENT.

Friends' colleges, 9; buildings, 40; acres of land, 900; volumes in libraries, 100,000; endowments, \$3,000,000; value of buildings and appurtenances, \$3,000,000; total enrolment of students, 20,000; total number of graduates, 1,633; number of professors and assistants, 130; number of students in '98-99, estimated, 2,000.



SOME INTERESTING COMPARISONS.

Total number of students in literary, professional, and technical courses in the colleges of the United States for the year '97-98.....	155,091
Ratio of attendance to the entire population.....	1 to 548
Total attendance in literary courses.....	113,634
Ratio to entire population.....	1 to 748
Ratio of students to membership in a large Protestant Church, including Arts, Law, Medicine and Theology.....	1 to 104
Ratio of students to membership among Friends in literary courses alone.....	1 to 51
Ratio of students in Friends' colleges to membership for 1898-99.....	1 to 40
Total number of graduates in the United States, literary, professional and technical.....	500,000
Ratio of graduates to population.....	1 to 170
Ratio of graduates to membership in the above mentioned Protestant Church, including literary, professional and technical courses.....	1 to 70
Ratio to membership of graduates in Friends' colleges in literary courses alone.....	1 to 48
Harvard alumni, 22,287; living, 12,796; death rate 43 per cent.	
Yale alumni, 18,480; living, 10,150; death rate 45 per cent.	
N. Y. University, 15,113; living, 10,000; death rate 33 per cent.	
Haverford college death rate.....	16 per cent.
Wilmington death rate.....	9 per cent.
Earlham death rate.....	6 per cent.
Pacific death rate.....	5 per cent.

Penn death rate.....3 per cent.
 Guilford death rate.....2 per cent.
 Bryn Mawr death rate.....1 per cent.

Harvard's first graduate was in 1822; Yale's, 1824; New York's 1835; Haverford, 1837. Statistics are not always reliable but the quietness, sobriety and sound morals of the Friends' Colleges appear to promote longevity.



With no wise forethought on their part, the very necessities of the case have given rise to an orderly system of education among the Friends. It seems rather remarkable that no serious mistakes have been made either in the location or the founding of their colleges.

Haverford and Bryn Mawr, supported by numerous secondary schools, are situated in

"The land where the free soul of Penn
 Still lingers and breathes over mountain and glen."

Five hundred miles to the sunny south stands Guilford in a region fair where

"Nearer the Zenith daily climbs the sun."

Five hundred miles to the northwest lies Wilmington where

"'Tis the breeze alone that whispers
 'Mid the shining buckeye leaves."

Hard by amid a dense population of Friends Earlham signals

"Then weave the chaplets fair and well
 To grace each noble name
 That grateful Indiana writes
 Upon her book of fame."

Upon the great highway of emigration, five hundred miles still to the northwest, amid

"The unshorn fields, boundless and beautiful,
 For which the speech of England has no name—
 The Prairies—"

stands Penn with six secondary schools.

If thence five hundred miles to the southwest

“We go to plant the common schools
On distant prairie swells”

“Nor pause, nor rest save where the streams
That feed the Kansas run,”

we shall find the Friends University arising in solemn
grandure, supported by six academies.

Two thousand miles to the northwest

“In the continuous woods,
Where rolls the Oregon”

Pacific College becomes a point of illumination to the north
Pacific coast.

Twelve hundred miles southward, along the Coast Ranges
and the Sierra Nevadas, in the land of perpetual flowers and
eternal summer, Whittier arises

“Where the sun with softer fires,
Looks on the vast Pacific’s sleep.”

PRESIDENTS OF FRIENDS COLLEGES.

Isaac Sharpless, Sc. D., President of Haverford College, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in the year 1848. He was graduated from Westtown Boarding School in 1867. The four years following were spent in teaching, whereby sufficient funds were secured for the prosecution of his studies at Harvard University, from which institution he was graduated with honor in 1873, being admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering.

His life work as a teacher then began in earnest and for two years he was employed at Westtown Boarding School. In 1875 he received a call to Haverford College. Possessing in an eminent degree the true spirit of his profession, he passed in rapid succession from the rank of Instructor in Mathematics to Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, to the Dean of the Faculty, and in 1887 to the Presidency. Under his management Haverford has become a college equal to the best.

President Sharpless is the author of text books on Geometry and Astronomy. He has also written an account of the English Educational System in the International Series, and a "Quaker Experiment in Government." He is a frequent contributor to the American Friend and has labored diligently for the promotion of higher education in the Society of Friends, always taking a deep interest in their conferences upon that subject.

He has had the advantages of thorough training at our best Universities and the culturing influences of extensive travel, having resided one year in Europe. He is now in the prime of life and the best product of his ripened scholarship may be expected to appear in the future.

Joseph John Mills, A. M., LL.D., President of Earlham College, was born on a farm near the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, in the year 1847. His early education was obtained in a country school established and maintained by Friends near his own home. Having finished the course of study at this excellent school, he was able to enter the University of Michigan with Sophomore standing in all subjects except Latin. At the University he was compelled to defray expenses by serving as steward for a students' boarding club, whereby he succeeded in supporting himself for one-half year. He afterwards spent a Spring Term at Earlham College.

His employment as an educator in the following places denotes a rapid order of promotion: One year in a country school near his own home; one year at Thorntown; one year at Sand Creek Academy; two years as Principal of the public schools of Wabash; and for eleven years as Assistant Superintendent of Schools in the city of Indianapolis. In 1884, he resigned his position to accept the Presidency of Earlham College, the duties of which position he continues ably to discharge.

He served one year as President of the Friends' Quinquennial Educational Conference and was Chairman of the first Indianapolis "Conference of Friends in America." In the year 1891 he was made Chairman of the Department of Higher Education in the International Association, which met in Toronto, Canada, that year. In 1889 he was granted a leave of absence for foreign travel and spent eight months in visiting Great Britain and Ireland, France and the Mediterranean countries, including a month in Palestine. He also spent the summer vacation of 1896 in traveling upon the continent of Europe.

He was recorded a Minister of the Gospel in 1875 and his labors in this field have been extensive and fruitful. He is endowed with administrative powers of a high order and is an effective and gifted public speaker.



M. Carey Thomas, Ph. D., President of Bryn Mawr College spent her early years at home in a private school. Through her ardent application to study, she was early fitted to enter the Junior class at Cornell University, being admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1877. Returning to her home in Baltimore, she was permitted by the Trustees of Johns Hopkins University to pursue a course of study leading to a Doctor's degree, and spent the year 1877-8 in that institution taking Greek as a major study. In 1879, she, with a friend, entered the University of Leipsic, being among the first women students to be admitted to the department of Modern Languages in that University. For political reasons, the Saxon Parliament received a request from the Prussian government to close the doors of the University to women. Miss Thomas was allowed to remain in the University for three years, but was not permitted to take the degree which she had so well earned and to which she was entitled. She next attempted to enter the University of Goettingen, but was refused admission on the ground that "it was not advisable to give degrees to women." Determined, however, to succeed, she went to the University of Zurich and passed the examinations in Anglo-Saxon and English, Gothic, and Old and Middle High German. Her examinations were so satisfactory that she was awarded the highest degree given, *summa cum laude*, it being the first time that this degree had ever been given to a woman. She next spent one year in Paris studying old French.

Returning to Baltimore, she was elected Dean of Bryn Mawr College. Entering upon the duties of the new position, she made a thorough study of the organization and equipment of the best colleges for women, and was the means of putting many of the best elements into the organization of Bryn Mawr College. Upon the resignation of Pres. Rhoads in 1893, she was elected President of Bryn Mawr College, and most efficiently continues to fill the position to the present time. She is greatly interested in all enterprises that give better opportunities to women for advanced study. She to-day holds an important place in the world of education and scholarship.



Lewis Lyndon Hobbs, A. M., President of Guilford College, was born at the Hobbs' homestead, near Guilford College, North Carolina, in 1849. His preparatory education was received at the New Garden Boarding School. Entering Haverford College in 1872, he spent four delightful and profitable years. He pursued his studies from a love of learning and his standing as a student was everywhere in the front rank.

After graduation in 1876, he entered the New Garden Boarding School as Assistant Principal and was afterwards Principal for several years. In 1889, when the boarding school was transformed into Guilford College, he was elected President and has since continued without interruption to work for the welfare and improvement of the entire college—for better equipment, for increased endowments, and for the development of the students in all that is highest and best.

He travelled extensively in England, Ireland and Scotland in the interests of the college, adding thereby several thousand dollars to its endowment fund. In 1895 he attended the National Arbitration Convention as a delegate from North Carolina. He has labored faithfully for the advancement of the cause of education in North Carolina Yearly Meeting and has participated in every movement for bettering the condition of the public schools of his native state. For many years he has been an Elder in the Church and has served the Yearly Meeting as clerk for more than a decade. Under his wise management Guilford College has become one of the leading educational centers of the "Old North State."



James B. Unthank, M. Sc., President of Wilmington College, was born at Williamsburg, Wayne County, Indiana, in 1849. When he was seven years of age his father moved with the family to a farm six miles northwest of Richmond. In the public schools, and especially in the Monthly Meeting schools, which were then of a superior order, his early education was obtained. At the age of sixteen he entered Spiceland Academy and after one term there went to the New Garden Quarterly Meeting school, where he spent two years. Entering Earlham College in the fall of 1869, he remained one year. After teaching two years, he re-entered Earlham College, and resuming his regular studies, was graduated from the Scientific Course in 1874.

In the fall of the same year he began work in Wilmington College as professor of History and English Literature and has since retained his connection with the college without interruption. In 1881 he was elected President and still continues to discharge the duties of that office. As a speaker he is logical and fluent; as a thinker, clear and analytical; and as an executive officer, efficient. He has been clerk of Wilmington Yearly Meeting from the time of its organization and has gone as a delegate to various educational and religious meetings held by Friends.



Absalom Rosenberger, A. B., LLB., President of Penn College, was born near Thorntown, Indiana, in the year 1849. After receiving a meager education in the rural districts, he spent one year in the Thorntown High School, one year in the Spiceland Academy, and four years in Earlham College, from which institution he was graduated in 1876. While in college he served for three years on the editorial staff of the Earlhamite, and two years as Assistant Governor. Entering the University of Michigan in 1885, he was graduated from the Department of Law in 1887.

In the school-room the following positions have been occupied by him: One year in the country schools; three years in the Sugar Plain High School; seven years as Principal of Union High School; one year in the city schools of Wichita, Kansas, and nine years as President of Penn College. He helped to re-organize Earlham College under the joint management of Indiana and Western Yearly Meetings and served on the Board of Trustees for five years, being released therefrom at his own request. Twice has Iowa Yearly Meeting sent him as a delegate to the Quinquennial Conference of Friends in America, and thrice has he been a delegate to the Quinquennial Educational Conference of Friends in America. In 1895 he was one of the three delegates from the State of Iowa to attend the National Arbitration Convention that was held in Washington, D. C.



Edmund Stanley, A. M., President of Friends University, was born in Hendricks County, Indiana, in 1849. At an early age he began his work as a teacher. For two years he was employed by the Freedmen's Bureau at Carthage, Tennessee. His work was frequently interrupted by the Klu Klux Klan, and he still has in his possession some relics of that famous organization which were warnings against the further continuance of his work among the Freedmen. He removed to Kansas in 1869 and settled at Lawrence.

He has held positions in the Douglass county schools; in the Lawrence city schools; in the Lawrence High School, and was for fifteen years Superintendent of the Lawrence schools. In 1894 he was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction in the State of Kansas. While State Superintendent he inaugurated several reforms in the management of the office and attended to his duties in a highly creditable manner. He emphasized the importance of County Institute work and placed these training schools for teachers on a higher basis.

In 1892 Penn College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. Since 1876 he has held a state certificate to teach and a life diploma since 1893. He is a life member of the National Educational Association. Having made teaching and school government a special study, he is eminently qualified to fill the Presidency of Friends University, bringing to the office a wisdom acquired by a long and varied experience in active school life.



Thomas Newlin, A. M., President of Pacific College, was born in New London, Indiana. His childhood and early manhood were passed in this vicinity and his elementary and High School education were obtained in his native village. He attended the State Normal School for a brief time; was graduated from Spiceland Academy; spent one year in Earlham College, during which time he held the position of Governor in the boys' dormitory, and entered Haverford College in 1883, graduating in 1885. As a teacher he spent three years in the country schools; two years as Associate Principal and six years as Principal of Spiceland Academy. In 1891 he was elected President of Pacific College and continues to hold the same to the present time. He organized Pacific College upon a sound and effective basis that has placed it in the front rank of the colleges of Oregon.

At different times he has been called to deliver lectures before the colleges of Oregon and, during the winter of 1897-8, he gave a course of twelve lectures in the city of Portland on the subject of Sociology. He has just spent six months in England in the interest of Pacific College and has been quite successful in securing financial aid. His Gospel Ministry met with a most kindly reception and proved a blessing both in England and Ireland. In 1894 he presided over the Friends' Quinquennial Educational Conference that met in Oskaloosa, Iowa.



Chas. E. Lewis, A. B., Acting-President of Pacific College, was born at Stuart, Iowa, in 1864. His preparation for college was received in the country schools and in the Preparatory Department of Penn College. He entered the Freshman class in 1886 and remained through the Sophomore year. His course was now interrupted and he was not able to return until the Fall of '91. In the meantime he was Principal of the public schools at Estacado, Texas, and afterwards a special deputy surveyor for the state of Texas. Returning again to Penn College he was graduated in 1893. His entire course was marked by zeal, energy and strict adherence to duty. He was especially active in Christian work.

Upon graduating he was elected to the chair of Greek and Latin in Pacific College, a position held in a satisfactory manner for four years. Being recorded a minister of the Gospel he accepted the call to the pastorate in the Friends' church at Newberg and faithfully looked after the interests of that great body of Friends. In the fall of '98 he returned to the college in the capacity of Acting-President, during the temporary absence of President Newlin.



Joseph John Jessup, B. S., President of Whittier College, California, was born near New Providence, Iowa, where his preparatory education was obtained. He graduated from New Providence Academy in 1885, being a member of the second class that graduated from that institution. The two years following were spent in teaching in the public schools of Hardin County. In 1887 he entered Penn College, from which he graduated in 1891. He was a faithful student and took an active interest in athletics and in Christian Association work.

After graduation he was chosen Professor of Science and Mathematics in Pacific College, located at Newberg, Oregon. He filled this position with great credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. Many a student will long remember most gratefully the deep interest and kindly influence of Professor Jessup during his connection with the college. In 1896 he was called to the management of Whittier College and under his wise direction the institution has greatly prospered.



WESTTOWN BOARDING SCHOOL.

WESTTOWN BOARDING SCHOOL.

Six months prior to the death of the "Father of his Country," near the noted battle-field of Brandy-wine, the peace loving Friends located amid historic surroundings a school designed to give "a guarded and religious education" to all their youth. On the 10th day of the 6th month, 1799, Westtown Boarding School was founded by direction of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. On the same day of the same month, 1899, the Old Students' Association will observe, with appropriate ceremonies, the one hundredth anniversary. The school is owned and controlled by a committee of sixty, appointed triennially by Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends, Orthodox.

New buildings were erected between the years 1886-8, pronounced by experts to be among the best equipped of their kind in America. The main building is 520 feet in length, finished in modern style, having sufficient capacity for the accommodation of 275 students in residence. The buildings are situated in the midst of a six hundred-acre tract of rare natural beauty. Approximately 12,000 students have been educated wholly or in part in this school, of whom 417 have graduated. The courses of study amply meet the entrance requirements at Harvard and Yale.

Some of the prominent features of Westtown Boarding School are: The paternal care exercised over the students; life made joyous by guarded social privileges; physical culture amply provided for under trained guidance; the maintenance of a high standard of morality; expenses made reasonable, being only \$180 per year for board and tuition. They have several scholarships for students from other Yearly Meetings, the present attendance being made up from all sections of our country. Westtown Boarding School is set apart exclusively for the education of Friends' children.



SPICELAND ACADEMY.

SPICELAND ACADEMY.

In the early days, when the woodman's ax was almost the only sound that announced a coming civilization, on a choice spot, central to the cabins of the pioneer Friends, was sure to be erected some kind of a structure for the education of their children. Spiceland formed no exception to the rule. As early as 1834 Solomon Macy taught a three months' term and soon afterwards a frame building was erected for school purposes upon the site that now constitutes the campus of Spiceland Academy. From this rude beginning there was a rapid growth under the energetic management of teachers possessing characters of sterling worth, among whom were: M. C. White, Anna Macy, Robert Harrison, Drusilla Unthank, Rebecca Gordon, John M. Macy, Caleb Johnson, Jeremiah Griffin, Addison Coffin and others.

In 1863 Clarkson and Hannah Davis assumed control and retained their connection with the academy for more than a quarter of a century. They associated with them S. C. Cowgill, Luzena Thornburg, Edward Taylor, Morris Wright, Mattie Macy, Wm. B. Morgan, Mattie Jones, Ludovic Estes, Sylvanus Wright and others. The academy was duly incorporated in 1870 and the authority vested in a Board of Directors appointed by Spiceland Monthly Meeting. After the death of Clarkson Davis, the work was ably carried forward by Timothy Wilson, Thomas Newlin, Wm. P. Pinkham, J. Frank Brown, Arthur Jones and Geo. W. Neet.

There are two buildings situated upon a campus of six acres. The endowments amount to \$5,000. Tuition is \$40 per annum. 200 students can be accommodated. Their courses of study are sufficiently advanced to prepare students for Sophomore standing in college. About 3,000 different students have been enrolled, of whom 176 have graduated. Many teachers of ability are found among them, while many others have entered the professions. The books belonging to the Spiceland Academy Library Association have been placed in the Academy building, thereby putting Spiceland at the head of the academies in Indiana in respect to libraries.



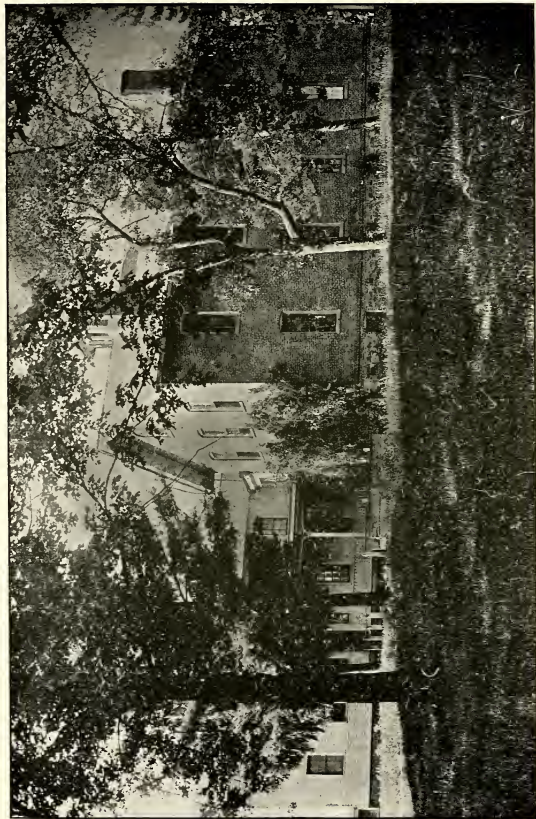
UNION HIGH SCHOOL.

UNION HIGH SCHOOL.

Union High School stands as a monument of the fidelity of Friends to their clear-cut convictions of the importance of making adequate provisions for the guarded education of their children. While the country was new and the early settlers still in limited circumstances, the Friends of Westfield Monthly Meeting made heroic sacrifices for the establishment of an institution of learning in their midst. On the 7th of January, 1861, Union High School was founded, and forthwith acquired such a reputation for thorough work and unrivaled opportunities both for literary and moral culture that it was soon crowded to its utmost capacity.

Union High School has had an eventful career, having had in its management several instructors of wide reputation. On the 15th of February, 1879, it was duly incorporated and the title transferred to a stockholders association. Its authority is vested in a board of three directors, who must be members of the Society of Friends.

The building is a substantial brick structure, containing six large rooms, situated near the center of a campus of three acres. The endowment and available funds amount to \$7,300. Tuition is less than \$30 per year. About 3,000 different students have been enrolled, of whom 156 have graduated since 1879, when the first graduating exercises occurred. Its courses of study are sufficiently extensive to prepare students for entrance to the Sophomore year in our Western Colleges. Of the graduates 57 have entered the profession of teaching; 10 are ministers of the Gospel; 8 are practicing physicians; 6 are attorneys-at-law; one has become an educator and author of national reputation; 2 have gone into Mission work in Africa and one is ably serving in the General Assembly of the State of Indiana. The graduates are represented in the faculties of the following institutions: Earlham College, Wisconsin State Normal School, Purdue University, and Leland Stanford, Jr., University.



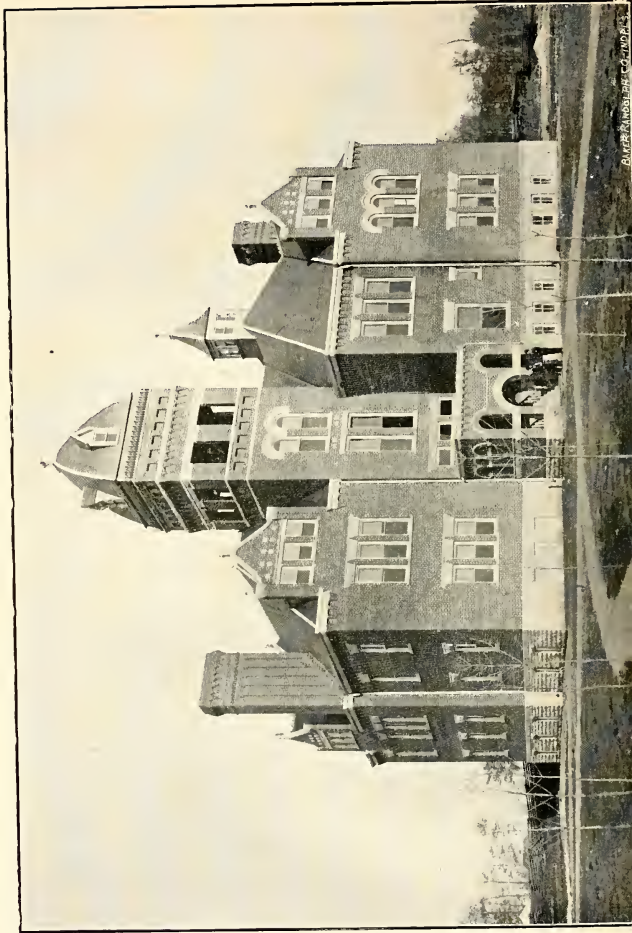
RAISIN VALLEY SEMINARY.

RAISIN VALLEY SEMINARY.

Four miles northeast of Adrian on a gentle slope in a most pleasant and fertile valley of Southern Michigan noted for the healthfulness of its climate and the variety of its attractive scenery, is located Raisin Valley Seminary on a campus of thirty acres.

The seminary opened December 10, 1850, combining with literary instruction such manual training as farm work and labor in the kitchen. In 1859 a new era began and in 1863 the main building was erected, thereby greatly increasing the capacity of the school which had grown beyond the most sanguine expectation of its founders.

The courses of study are sufficient for admission to the Freshman class of the University of Michigan. The thousands of students who have gone out from its walls are widely scattered. 150 have graduated, many of whom are holding responsible positions in professional life. The endowment fund amounts to \$21,000. The seminary owns a well-selected library, a six-inch telescope, laboratories supplied with good appliances and cabinets of Natural History. The present attendance is larger than for years past. It aims to keep abreast the times in the manner and method of its work. It stands for Christian education and the development of Christian citizenship. Its faculty is composed of earnest Christian men and women of wide experience, who try to make the home life of the students of the greatest helpfulness and to surround them with a pure moral atmosphere. The signs for the future of Raisin Valley Seminary are hopeful and encouraging.



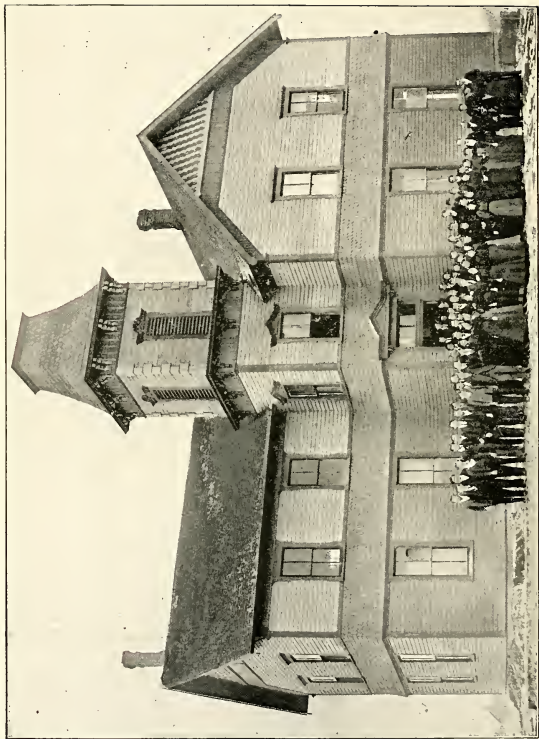
FAIRMOUNT ACADEMY.

Fairmount Academy was founded in 1885 and is under the control of a board of six, appointed by Fairmount Quarterly Meeting. Until two years ago the academy did the work of a high school for Fairmount in addition to its regular line of academic instruction. In 1895, the old building was sold to the town of Fairmount for high school purposes and a new and beautiful structure was erected on an eminence adjoining the northwest part of the town. This contains conveniently-arranged rooms for music, art, and commercial departments, besides those necessary for the usual academic work. The equipment is unsurpassed in this part of Indiana, even by the best high schools. The graduates are admitted to the Sophomore year in many higher institutions. There are in Grant county two Quarterly Meetings, having about two thousand membership each and two other Quarters near by in adjoining counties. Fairmount has invited Marion and Wabash Quarterly Meetings to share equally with it in the management of the Academy and it is hoped that the educational interests of Friends in northern Indiana may be centered at this place. The total enrolment of students from the beginning is 1325, of whom 83 have graduated. The buildings offer sufficient accommodations for 250.



MARYVILLE ACADEMY.

Maryville Academy, located at Maryville, Tennessee, was founded in 1878. It is under the management of a committee appointed by Maryville Monthly Meeting. Wilmington Yearly Meeting contributes to the support of this school and Baltimore Yearly Meeting annually grants an appropriation from a benevolent fund under its control towards its maintenance. There are three buildings situated upon a campus of four acres. Tuition ranges from \$9 to \$12 per year. 1500 students have been enrolled since its opening. The buildings offer accommodations for 150. A full classical course is offered, preparing students for college.



WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

Washington Academy, located at Washington, Kansas, was founded in 1890. It is owned by a private corporation which provides for its management by electing a board of control. The campus consists of a choice six-acre tract of land upon which is erected a substantial frame building. Tuition is \$27.00 per annum. About 500 have been enrolled since the opening, of whom 21 have completed courses and been awarded diplomas. The building is sufficient to accommodate 150 students. Four courses of study are offered: College Preparatory, Latin Scientific, Normal, and Commercial. The present enrolment is 78. Washington Academy occupies a large and important field and should meet with proper encouragement. It is about 100 miles from any similar school. A. W. Jones for some years has made the Academy an eminent success.



ACKWORTH ACADEMY.

Ackworth Academy, located at Ackworth, Iowa, was founded in 1867. On the 25th day of 9th month, 1867, those interested in education assembled in South River Meeting house, Warren County, Iowa, and drew up articles of incorporation, the object of which was to establish and maintain near South River Meeting house, an institution of learning, "with all the powers of an academic character and to be conducted according to the principles of the Society of Friends." The authority and control of this institution is vested in a board of twelve, elected by and from the Ackworth Institute Association. In accordance with the direction of this Association a brick building was erected in 1869 at a cost of \$6,000. The tuition is \$25 per annum, and board may be obtained in private families for \$2.25 per week. Three courses of study are offered: Classical, Normal and Business. Physical culture has received due attention and a suitable gymnasium provided. Literary and religious culture have been properly encouraged. The school is now in a prosperous condition under the efficient management of Wm. J. Symons, assisted by Dosha C. Wing.



BLOOMINGDALE ACADEMY.

Bloomingdale Academy, located at Bloomingdale, Indiana, was founded in 1845. It is under the control of a board of trustees, appointed by Bloomingdale Quarterly Meeting. There is one substantial brick building situated on a campus of four acres. The endowment fund amounts to \$5,000. The annual charge for tuition is \$24. 91 have graduated since the opening. The building is sufficient for the accommodation of 125 students. The courses of study prepare students for entrance to college. Bloomingdale Academy has from its alumni representatives in the faculties of Pacific College, Earlham College and the University of Chicago. For many years after its founding, Bloomingdale Academy ranked as one of the first institutions in the State of Indiana and from its doors have gone forth many persons of influence and power. Under the efficient management of Barnabas C. Hobbs, students were drawn to it from all parts of the state and from the neighboring states.



VERMILION ACADEMY.

Vermilion Academy was founded by Vermilion Quarterly Meeting in 1874, and is still controlled by that body. It is located upon the edge of a prairie in a grove of original forest trees in Vermilion Grove, Illinois. It owns a farm of ninety acres adjacent to the campus. Its endowment fund amounts to \$10,000, largely on the scholarship plan. Tuition is \$22.50 per year. The total enrolment since the beginning is 750, of whom 78 have graduated in regular course. The building is a substantial brick structure with sufficient capacity for 150 students. Two courses of study are provided: The College Preparatory and the Academic. Vermilion is the only Friends' Academy in the State of Illinois, and its prospects for the future are encouraging.



WHITTIER COLLEGE.

Whittier College, located at Salem, Iowa, was founded in 1867. There is one fine brick building owned and controlled by a Stockholders' Association. From the year 1867-77 the school was in a flourishing condition, being well patronized by the Friends at home and generally over the State. Classes were graduated every year from 1871-77. The enrollment has run as high as 200 per year, but now the attendance is only 55. The annual charge for tuition is \$24. Approximately 1600 have been enrolled since the opening of the school, of whom 62 have graduated. The building will accommodate 150 students. There are no productive funds and the tuition rate is low, which gives the institution a struggling financial existence. It is at present under the charge of W. N. Halsey, who is doing all within his power to place the institution upon a higher basis.



EARLHAM ACADEMY.

Earlham Academy, founded in 1892, is located at Earlham, Iowa. It is under the control of a joint Board of Managers appointed by Bear Creek Quarterly Meeting and Earlham Monthly Meeting. The Academy building is a fine brick structure situated upon a campus of ten acres offering ample accommodations for 150 students. Approximately 350 students have been enrolled since the opening, of whom 16 have graduated. There are no endowments and the annual charge for tuition is only \$27. Earlham Academy, situated in a fine country, is supported by a large body of Friends and should, therefore, become one of the strongest academies in Iowa. Jesse C. Perisho and H. E. McGrew are doing excellent work in making the school a power for good.



FRIENDS ACADEMY.

Friends Academy, located at LeGrand, Iowa, was founded in 1872. It was organized under a board of control, appointed by LeGrand Monthly Meeting, and has since continued under the jurisdiction of that Monthly Meeting. The Academy has had a prosperous and useful existence. Many of its students have continued their studies at College while others went more directly into the responsible duties of life. Generally speaking, wherever they are found, they are consistent, reliable members of society and of the church, and are good, enterprising citizens. Many of them have become leading workers in Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado. Ella R. Nailor has charge of the Academy at present. The enrolment of students since the Academy opened is 1750, of whom 108 have graduated in regular course.



NEW PROVIDENCE ACADEMY.

New Providence Academy, located at New Providence, Iowa, was founded in 1882. It is under the control of a board of trustees, elected by a Stockholders' Association. Since the opening 900 hundred have enrolled, of whom 103 have graduated. The annual charge for tuition is \$25.50. The Academy building, a two-story brick structure, is sufficient for the accommodation of 85 students. There is also a boarding hall belonging to the Academy. The campus contains ten acres and is an attractive location for a school. One course of study is offered, ample provision being made for electives. New Providence has had several teachers of prominence connected with its interests and their labors have been of great importance to the church in that section of the state. The graduates from this academy have taken high rank and several are occupying positions of importance. A. F. Styles and wife have done faithful work in keeping the academy up to a high standard.



CENTRAL CITY COLLEGE.

On October 15, 1898, the Friends of Nebraska came into the possession of a valuable school property at Central City, Nebraska. The building and grounds, consisting of 27 acres, valued at about \$20,000, are owned and controlled by all the Monthly Meetings of Friends in Nebraska, incorporated for the purpose under the title: "The Nebraska Church and Educational Association of Friends." A flourishing college was at one time conducted in this building and there seems to be no reason why the Friends should not succeed in maintaining a prosperous school at this place. Central City, a temperance town, is situated in a fine region of country with a prosperous and well-to-do population and with a healthful and invigorating climate. The highest power and efficiency of the Friends' church in Nebraska demand that they shall have a well equipped institution for higher education in their midst. They are justly entitled to the sympathy and support of Friends generally.



HESPER ACADEMY.

Hesper Academy, located at Hesper, Kansas, was founded in 1884. It is under the control of a board of trustees elected by a Stockholders' Association. All the members of the board must be members of the Society of Friends. The property consists of one good frame building situated upon a campus of six acres and endowments to the amount of \$1550. The annual charges for tuition range from \$19.80 to \$23.40. Three hundred and fifty have been enrolled as students, of whom 54 have graduated. The building has a capacity for the accommodation of 75 per year. Under the efficient management of H. H. Townsend there is a gradual growth and the attendance this year is larger than for many years past. The signs indicate an area of greatly increasing prosperity.



LOWELL ACADEMY.

Lowell Academy, founded in 1892, is located at Lowell, Kansas. It is under the control of Spring River and Grand River Quarterly Meetings in connection with a Stock Holders' Association. There are two commodious buildings situated upon a choice tract of land containing 27 acres. The annual charge for tuition is \$27. Since the opening, 135 have been enrolled as students, of whom 5 have graduated. They can offer comfortable accommodations for 100 students. There are three courses of study; College Preparatory, General Academic, and Business. Music and painting are also offered. The School has recently received a gift of books and a museum of Natural History valued at \$1200, and a tract of 160 acres. Wm. B. Morgan, at one time President of Penn College, and C. E. Cosand are doing much for the Academy.



HAVILAND ACADEMY.

Haviland Academy, founded October 1, 1892, is located at Haviland, Kansas. It is under the joint control of Kansas Yearly Meeting and a Board of Trustees, elected by a Stockholders' Association. All members of the Board of Trustees must also have a membership with Friends. The Academy building is a good frame structure, situated upon a campus of six acres. There is no endowment fund and the annual charge for tuition is only \$25. The total enrollment from the beginning is 150, of whom 10 have graduated. One hundred students can be accommodated per year. The courses of study prepare students for entrance to the Freshman year in College. The Academy is known through that country as the "college" and is doing a great work in that western country. Albert F. Styles, Harvey D. Crumley and E. E. Hadley, as principals, have done faithful work in giving the academy a wide reputation.



STELLA FRIENDS ACADEMY.



STELLA BOARDING HALL.

STELLA FRIENDS ACADEMY.

In the spring of 1897, a meeting of the leading citizens of Stella township, Oklahoma, assembled in a sod school house to consider the propriety of founding an academy for the education of their youth. A soliciting committee appointed at that meeting, succeeded, in securing pledges to the amount of \$600, after which the work was turned over to Stella Monthly Meeting for further consideration. The Monthly meeting in turn submitted the matter to the Quarterly meeting for its concurrence. A board of eleven trustees was appointed by the Quarterly meeting, money pledges to the amount of \$1200 secured, pledges in work to the amount of \$700 subscribed, and ten acres donated, constituting a most beautiful campus. Some of the materials for the buildings were conveyed overland a distance of forty miles. During the summer of 1898, a ladies' boarding hall was erected at a total cost of \$1,200. Afterwards a substantial frame school building was erected. Tuition ranges from \$19.50 to \$21; and board and lodging from \$54 to \$72 per annum. 125 have been enrolled since the school opened and one has graduated. Accommodations are offered for 75 students. One course of study is offered: A College Preparatory of three years. Stella Friends Academy, located at Stella, Oklahoma, has entered upon a useful career and its maintenance is of vital interest to the church in Oklahoma. The Academy situated in the country away from the evils of city life offers the best moral, religious, and educational training amid healthful surroundings. The Academy takes first rank among the denominational schools of the Territory. They have the distinction of having a literary society named the "Mirage." Dr. Fellows and wife are ably carrying forward the work.

FRIENDS SCHOOL.

Friends School, founded in 1874, is situated upon an eminence in the town of Providence, Rhode Island, one hundred and eighty-two feet above tide water, which overlooks the city and the beautiful waters of Narragansett Bay. The main edifice is two hundred and twenty feet in length, containing a dining-hall and girls' school-room, parlor, public reception rooms, nurseries, recitation-rooms, and dormitories, to which important additions have been made, greatly contributing to the health and comfort of the pupils. Alumni hall, a three-story building, one hundred and six feet in length and varying in width from forty to sixty feet, contains in the first story a hall, scientific apparatus room, library and reading-room, while the second and third stories are devoted to dormitories for the girls. A new art building was added in 1892 known as the "Studio of Three Oaks." It is perfect in its appointments, and intended for the classes in drawing, painting and wood carving. The ventilation, drainage, fire escape, electric light and heat are in accord with the most modern requirements.

The grounds contain twenty acres of land. Groves of venerable trees, as old as the institution, furnish delightful places of recreation and retreat, one in front for the girls, another in the rear for the boys. A valuable library contains about seven thousand volumes, consisting of Ancient and Modern History, Literature and Art, Scientific and Miscellaneous works. John G. Whittier wrote of this school:

"Not vainly the gift of its founder was made,
Not prayerless the stones of its corner were laid;
The blessing of Him whom in secret they sought,
Has owned the good work which the fathers have wrought."

PLEASANT PLAIN ACADEMY.

Pleasant Plain Academy, located at Pleasant Plain, Iowa, was founded in 1876. It is under the management of a board of trustees, elected by a Stockholders' Association. None but Friends are eligible to the position of trustees. The property consists of one frame building, situated upon a campus of two acres. Since the opening, 1,000 students have been enrolled, of whom 46 have graduated. Tuition is \$26 per annum. They hold a reunion of teachers and students every ten years. Pleasant Plain has long been a leading academy in Iowa Yearly Meeting, having among its alumni, teachers, preachers, congressmen and leading men and women in other lines. J. E. and Laura R. Roberts have maintained the school upon a high grade for the last few years.



CENTRAL ACADEMY.

Central Academy, located at Plainfield, Indiana, was founded in 1880. It is under the joint management of four Quarterly Meetings, Plainfield, Whitelick, Fairfield, and Danville. The property consists of one brick building and appurtenances, situated upon a campus of seven acres. The endowment fund amounts to \$2,500. The annual charge for tuition ranges from \$24 to \$30. About 1,000 students have been enrolled from the beginning, of whom 147 have graduated in regular course. One hundred students can be accommodated per year. The courses of study are sufficiently advanced to prepare students for full entrance to college. A Y. M. C. A. is well maintained. The Academy is doing a most excellent work for the cause of higher education in this section of the country.

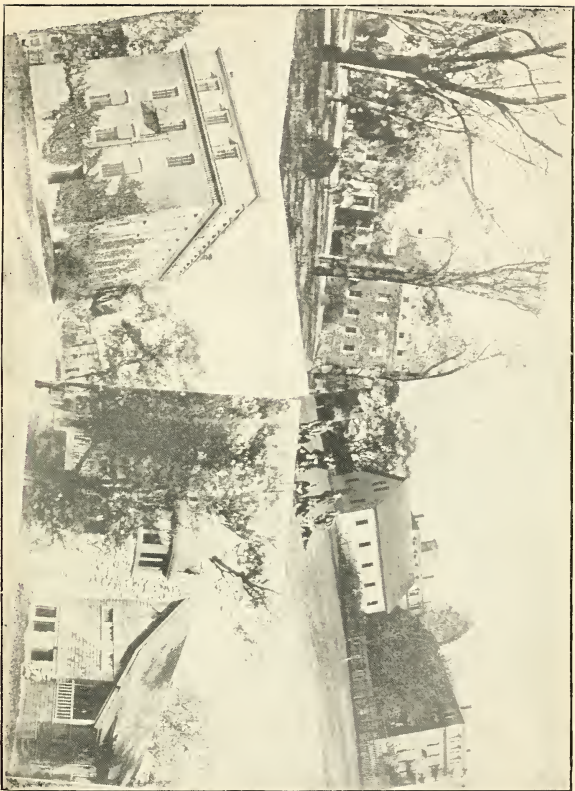
FRIENDS ACADEMY.

Friends Academy, located at Tonganoxie, Kansas, was founded in 1884. It was organized under a board of managers, appointed by Springdale Quarterly Meeting, but was recently transferred by that body to private individuals. Tonganoxie Academy has sent out quite a number of graduates who have made creditable records at college and are now occupying responsible positions. The Friends should rally to its support, inasmuch as its prosperity is of vital importance to the church in northeastern Kansas.



NORTH BRANCH ACADEMY.

North Branch Academy, founded in 1889, is under the joint management of North Branch Monthly Meeting and a Stockholders' Association. Three members of the Board are appointed by the Monthly Meeting and six are elected by the Stockholders' Association. The campus contains five acres. There are three small cottages devoted to the use of students for rooming, lodging and boarding. The Meeting house is used for school purposes. There is a small endowment and fifty-two building lots belonging to the Academy. The tuition is \$18.00 for the first year and \$21.00 thereafter. There have been about 400 students enrolled since the opening, 21 of whom have graduated. North Branch Academy has been a great blessing to Northern Kansas in educating many whose lives will prove a strength to the Church. There is some prospect of a new academy building and it is of great importance that it should be erected without delay.



FRIENDS' SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Founded 1784. Description will be found on page 98.



BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PENN COLLEGE.

PENN COLLEGE FACULTY.



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Prof. of Physics.



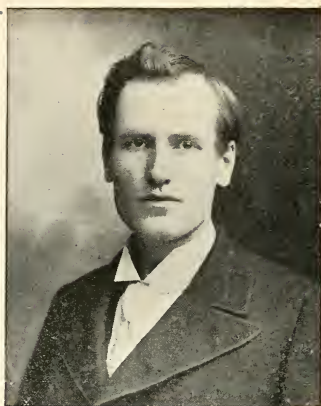
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Prof. of Science.



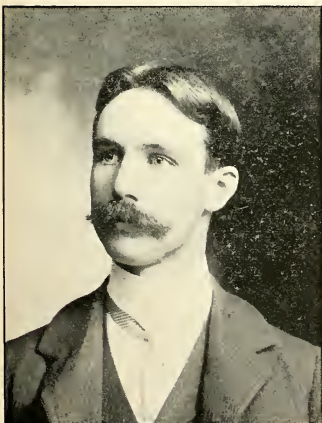
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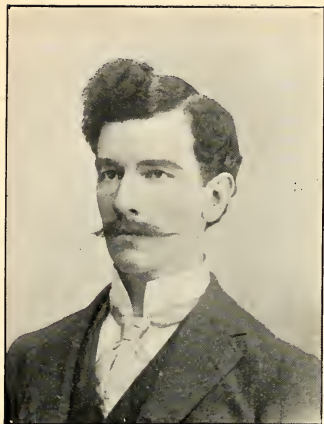
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Instructor in Mathematics.



ADALYN L. SEEVERS,
Instructor in Latin.



GILBERT J. ROBERTS,
Instructor in Arithmetic.



MRS. BELLE C. RAY,
Instructor in Instrumental Music.



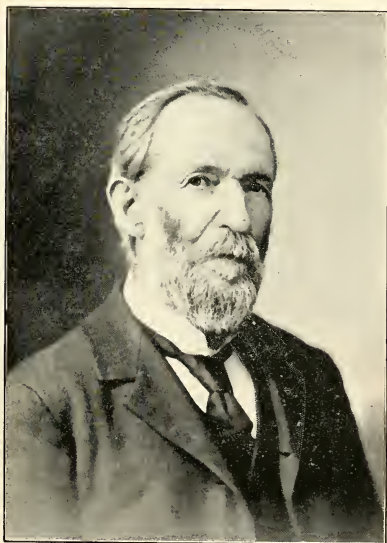
B. F. ANDREWS,
Instructor in Book-keeping and Penmanship.



LEVI REES,
College Pastor.



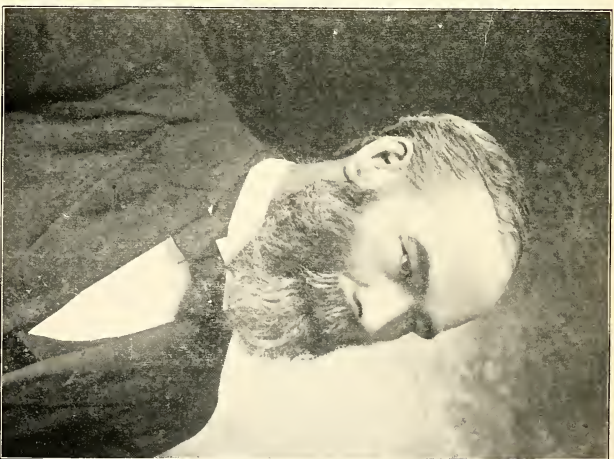
G. A. PRESTON,
Instructor in Vocal Music.



JOHN W. WOODY,
President 1872-77.



WILLIAM B. MORGAN,
President 1877-78.



BENJAMIN F. TRUEBLOOD,
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